









# THE SNAKE'S PASS.

By BRAM STOKER, M.A.

## CHAPTER XV.

### A TRIP TO PARIS.

The next day was Sunday, and after a long and tiring day, I came over early to Knockall, and had a long talk with Mr. Chapman, who was the schoolmaster. We talked about the school, and the children, and the future of the school. He was very kind and helpful, and I felt much better after our talk. I then went to the school, and saw the children. They were all very well, and I was glad to see them. I then went to the school, and saw the children. They were all very well, and I was glad to see them. I then went to the school, and saw the children. They were all very well, and I was glad to see them.

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We had a happy morning together, and when Joyce came in we told him the conclusion we had arrived at. He was very kind and helpful, and I felt much better after our talk. I then went to the school, and saw the children. They were all very well, and I was glad to see them. I then went to the school, and saw the children. They were all very well, and I was glad to see them.

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That afternoon I wrote to my solicitor, Mr. Chapman, and asked him to have inquiries made, without the least delay, as to what was the best school in Paris to which to send a young lady, almost grown up, but whose education had been neglected. I added that I should be myself in London within two days of my letter, and would have to have the school chosen.

That evening I had a long talk on affairs with Dick, and opened to him a project I had formed regarding Knockall. This was that I should try to buy the whole of the mountain, right away from where the sandy peninsula united it to the mainland, for evidently it had been an island at one time, and was now a peninsula. Dick knew that already we had a large part of it—Norah, the Cliff Fields, Joyce the upper land on the sea side, and myself the part that I had already bought from Murdock. He was quite full with the idea, and as we talked it over he grew more and more enthusiastic.

"Why, my dear fellow," he said, as he stood and walked about the room, "it will make the most lovely residence in the world, and will be a fine investment for you. Holding long leases, you will easily be able to buy the freehold, and then every penny spent will return many fold. Let us once be able to find the springs that feed the bog, and get them in hand, and we can place a paradise. The bog is evidently high up on the hill, so that we can not only get water for irrigating and ornamental purposes, but we can get power also! Why, you can have electric light, and everything else you like, at the smallest cost. And if, as I suspect, the bog is a lake of limestone in the hill, the place might be a positive mine of wealth as well! We have not time within fifty miles, and if once we can carry the stone here we can do anything. We can build a harbour on the south side, which would be the best place to get a yacht in that ever was known—quite enough for a yacht in these parts as safe as Portsmouth, and of fatnessless depth."

"Easy, old man!" I cried, for the idea made me excited too.

"But I assure you, Art, I am within the truth."

"I know it, Dick; and now I want to come to business."

"Oh; how do you mean?" he said, looking puzzled.

"Then told him of the school project, and that I was going to London after another day to arrange it. He was delighted, and quite approved.

"It is the wisest thing I ever heard of!" was his comment. But how do you mean about business?" he asked. "Dick, this has all to be done; and it needs some one to do it. I am not a scientist nor an engineer, and this project wants the aid of both, or of one who is the two. Will you do it for me—and for Norah?"

He seemed staggered for a moment, but said heartily:

"I will—but it will take some time."

"We can do it within two years," I answered, "and that is the time that Norah will be away. It will help to see it!" and I sighed.

"A long time, indeed, but, oh, what time, Art! Just fancy what you are willing for; there need be no unhappiness, please God, in all those months."

Then I made him a proposition, to which he, saying that my offer was too good, at first demurred. I reasoned with him, and told him that the amount was little to me, as, thanks to my great aunt, I had more than I ever could use, and that I wanted to give my country a paradise on which to pass my life, and work and the money at command could do it; that it would take up all Dick's time, and that for the whole period of

pursuing his studies, and that he would have to be manager as well as engineer, and would have to buy the land for me. I told him also my secret hope that in time he would take all my affairs in hand and manage everything for me.

"Buying the land will, I fancy, be easy enough," he said. "Two of the farms are in the market now, and all round here land is literally going a-begging. I shall take the matter in hand at once, and write you to London in case there should be anything before you got back." And thus we settled that night that I was, if possible, to buy the whole mountain. I wrote by the next post to Mr. Caigy, telling him that I had a project of purchase in hand, and that Mr. Sutherland would be everything for me during my absence, and that whenever he wished was to be done. I asked him to come over and see Dick before the week was out.

The next day I spoke to Joyce, and asked him if he would care to sell me the lease of the land he now held. He seemed rejoiced at the chance of being able to get away.

"I will do gladly, though, sure enough," he said, "for a while to let the spot where I was born and where I've lived all my life. But when Norah is gone—an' sure she'll never be back for I'm thinkin' that after her school ye'll want to get married at once—"

"That we shall!" I interrupted.

"An' right enough too! But without her the place isn't the same. I don't think I could bear it. My sister'll go over to Knockall to live with me married sister there, that'll be only too happy to have her with her; and I'll go over to Glasgow where Eugene is at work. The boy wants me to come, and when I wrote and told him of Norah's engagement, he wrote at once asking me to leave him and come to him, as it was before the year out he hopes to be able to keep himself—an' me, too, if we should want it—an' he wrote such a nice letter to Norah—but the girl will like to tell ye about that herself! I can't sell ye the Cliff Fields, but if ye like to ask her I'm sure she'll be glad to have them."

"I said, 'but all shall be here in two years!'"

And then there we arranged for the sale of the property. I made Joyce the offer; he accepted at once, but said that it was more than he worth.

"No," said I, "I shall take the chance! I intend to make improvements."

He then made no objection to her father selling the Cliff Fields. She told me that as I wanted to have them, I might, of course; but she hoped I would never sell the spot, as it was very dear to her. I assured her that in this as in all other matters I would do as she wished, and we sealed the assurance with— "Never mind!" we said.

I spent the afternoon there, for it was to be my last afternoon with Norah until I came back from Paris. We went down for a while to the Cliff Fields and sat on the table rock and talked over all our plans. I told her I had a scheme regarding Knockall, but that I did not wish to tell her about it, as it was to be a surprise. It needed a pretty hard struggle to be able to keep her in the dark even to this extent—there is nothing more sweet to young lovers than to share a secret. She knew that my wishes were all for her, and was content.

When we got back to the cottage I said good-bye. She said she would always do as I wished, and we sealed the assurance with— "Never mind!" we said.

When Dick came home, he and I had a long talk on affairs, and he told me that he had thoroughly understood all about the purchase of the whole mountain. Then we said good night, and I retired.

I did not sleep very well. I think I was too happy, and out of the completeness of my happiness there seemed to grow a fear—some dim haunting dread of change—something which would wreck the existing order of things. And so in dreams the drowsy god played at ball with me; now throwing me to a dizzy height of joy, and then, as I fell swiftly through darkness, arresting my flight into the nother gloom with some new sweet hope. It seemed to me that I was awake all the night, and that I knew I must have some for I had distinct recollections of dreams in which all the persons and circumstances lately present to my mind were strangely jumbled together. The jumble was kaleidoscopic; there was an endless succession of its phases, but the pieces all remained the same. There were moments when all seemed aglow with light, and hard on them, other horrible with the gloom of despair or fear; but in all the dominating idea was the mountain standing against the sunset, always as the embodiment of the ruling emotion of the scene—and always Norah's beautiful eyes shone upon me. I seemed to live over again in isolated moments all the process of my life, such as that of the legends and myths and stories of Knockall, which I had heard her were embodied in each moment. Thus, Murdock had always a part in the gloomy scenes, and got inextricably mixed up with the King of the Snakes. They freely exchanged personalities, and at one time I could see the goodly serpent on the brink of the grave, while at another the serpent seemed to be struggling with Joyce, and after twisting round the mountain, being only beaten off by a mighty blow from Norah's father, rushing to the sea through the Shlemannar.

Towards morning, as I suppose the needs of the waking day became more present to my mind in the gradual process of awakening, the best of my thoughts began to be more practical; the saint and his Majesty of the Serpents came to disappear, and the two dim courtesans who, with the money chest, had through the evening hours of the night been appearing far away in my dreams—appeared, and were appearing equally mysterious—came more prominent, or, perhaps, a more real part. Then I seemed to see Murdock working in a grave, whose sides were ever crumbling in as he frantically sought the treasure chest, while the gun-carriage, rank with the slime of the bog, washed him on the brink of the grave, protected blackly against the yellow moon. Every time this scene in its myriad variations came round, it changed to one where the sides of the grave began to tumble in, and Murdock in terror tried to scream out, but could make no

sound, nor could he make any effort to approach Norah, whose strong hands were stretched out to aid him.

With such a preparation for waking, it is no wonder that I suddenly started broad awake with a strong sense of something forgotten, and found that it was four o'clock and time to get ready for my journey. I did not lose any time, and after a hot cup of tea, which the cheery Mrs. Keating had herself prepared for me, was on my way under Andy's care to Ecess, where we were to meet the "long car" to Galway.

Andy was, for a wonder, silent, and as I myself felt in a most active frame of mind, this rather gave me an opportunity for some amusement. I waited for a while to see if he would suggest any topic in his usual style; but as there was no sign of a change, I began.

"You are very silent to-day, Andy. You are sad! What is it?"

"I'm thinkin'!"

"So I thought, Andy. But who are you thinking of?"

"Faix, I'm thinkin' of poor Miss Norah there, wid' n'er a boy on the face at all, at all!"

"I'm thinkin' of her, too," said I, "but I'm thinkin' of her as a poor creature waitin' for some kind of a loppa-chance to come back to her. They do say, yer an', that the fairies is mighty fond of this loppa-chance, iniv'ly. Musha! but it's a queer thing that weemin of all natures thinks a power more iv minkind what is hard to be caught nor iv them that folly thin an' is easy!"

"Indeed, Andy. I felt he was getting on dangerous ground, and thought it would be as well to keep him to generalities if I could."

"Shure they do tell me so; that the gurrils, whether fairies or weemin, is more fond iv lukin' out for loppa-chance, or min' iv kin' the divil than the clergy is iv killin' the divil—an' they've bin at him for thousands iv years, an' him not turned a hair."

"Well, Andy, isn't it only natural, too? If we look at the girls and make love to them, why shouldn't they have a turn too, poor things, and make love to us? Now you would like to have a wife, I know, and you're too free to be afraid of an woman."

"Thrus for ye! But shure an' how could I go drivin' about the country as I had a wife iv me own in wan place? It's meelf that's welkin everywhere, jist because any wan iv the weemin might fur I'd turn the laugh on her when I got her home; but can a drivin' car do more than to go to only wan gurril nor he can drive his car in his own shanty."

"Well, but Andy, what would you do if ye were to get married?"

"Faix, surr, an' the woman must settle that whin she comes. But, begor! it's not for a poor man like me—nor for the likes iv me—that the fairies does be keepin' their eyes out. I tell yer, an', that poor min' isn't iv much account anyhow! Shure poverty is the worst iv crimes; an' there's no hidin' it like th' others. Patches is saw a mighty far way off; and shure enough they're more frightful nor even the polio!"

"By George, Andy," said I, "I'm afraid you're a cynic."

"A cynic, surr, an', faix, what sin am I up to now?"

"You say poverty is a crime."

"Begor! but it's worse! Most crimes is forgave after a bit; an' the law is done wid' ye whin ye're atin' yer skill. But there's some people—aye! an' I'm shure iv them too—what I'd rather see ye in a good shanty iv coffin than in a bad shanty iv clothes!"

"Why, Andy, you're quite a philosopher!"

"Bedad, that's queer; but whisper me now, surr, what kind iv a thing's that?"

"Well, it's a very wise man—one who loves wisdom."

"Begor! yer an', lovin' gurrils is more iv a style, but I thought meelf it was some new kind iv a Protestant!"

"Why a Protestant?"

"Sorra wan iv me knows! I thought maybe they can believe even less nor the old wans."

Andy's method of theological argument was quite too difficult for me, so I was silent; but my companion was not. He, however, evidently felt that theological disquisition was no more his forte than my own, for he instantly changed to another topic:

"I'll be goin' back to Knockall to-morrow, yer an'. I've been told to call for Mr. Caigy, an' I'm goin' to see him to see if he can get him back to Carnell. Is there any message ye'd like to send to wan?"

He looked at me so slyly that his meaning was quite obvious.

"Thanks, Andy, but I think not; unless you tell Mr. Dick that we have had a pleasant journey this morning."

"Who to, for instance, Andy?"

"There's Miss Norah, now! Shure gurrils is always fond iv gettin' messages, an' most iv all from people what they're not fond iv!"

"Meaning me?"

"Oh, yis! oh, yis! if there's wan more nor another what she hates the sight iv, it's yer an'! Shure she'll notice it in her eye yesterday night, beyant at the boreen gate; Faix! but it's a nice eye Miss Norah has! Now, yer an', wouldn't an' eye like that be better for a young gentleman to look into than the quare eye iv yer fair gurril—the wan that ye wor lukin' for, an' didn't find?"

The sly way in which Andy looked at me as he said this was quite indescribable. I have seen sly humour in the looks of children where the transparent simplicity of their purpose was a foil to their manifest intention to pretend to deceive. I have seen the arch glances of pretty young women when their eyes contradicted with restless force the apparent meaning of their words; but I have never seen any slyness which could rival that of Andy. However, when he had spoken as above, he seemed to have spent the last bolt in his armoury; and for the remainder of the drive to Ecess he did not touch again on the topic or on a kindred one.

When I was in the hotel porch waiting the arrival of the long car, Andy came up to me:

"What day will I be in Galway for, yer an'?"

"How do you mean, Andy? I didn't tell you I was coming back?"

Andy laughed a merry ringing laugh.

"Begor! yer an', d'ye think there's only wan way iv tellin' things? Musha! but spache 'd'ba mighty precious kind iv a thing if that was the way!"

"But, Andy, is not speech the way to make known what you wish other people to know?"

"Ah, go to God! I'd like to know if ye take it for granted whin ye ask a

gurril a question an' she says 'no' that she shan't it, or that she intends anythin' ye should think she means it. Faix! it'd be a hard world to live in, if it was so; an' there'd be mighty few widdies in it anyther!"

"Why widdies, Andy?"

"Shure, isn't widdies the stuff that widdies is made iv?"

"Oh! I see. I'm learning, Andy—I'm getting on."

"Yis, yer an'. Ye haven't got on the long cap now; but I'm aferrd it's only a leather medal ye'd get as yet. Niver mind, surr. Here's the long car comin'! an' whin ye tellygraph to Mither Dick to send me over to Galway fur to bring ye back, I'll luk up Miss Norah an' as her to come to me to see ye some time in the differ betwixt 'yes' an' 'no' as spake by gurrils. I'm told now, it's a mighty interestin' kind iv a study for a young gentleman!"

There was no answering this Partisan shaft.

"Good-bye, Andy," I said, as I left a sovereign in his hand.

"Good luck! Yer an'; though what's the use iv wishin' luck to a man whin the fairies is wid him!"

The last thing I saw was Andy waving his ragged hat as we passed the curve of the road round the lake before Ecess was hidden from our view.

When I got to Galway I found Mr. Caigy waiting for me. He was met in the background of the hotel by the Dublin express, he had luncheon on the table, and that we could discuss our business over it. We accordingly adjourned to his house, and after explaining to him what we wanted done with regard to the purchase of the property, he told me that he had been to the Dublin express, he had luncheon on the table, and that we could discuss our business over it. We accordingly adjourned to his house, and after explaining to him what we wanted done with regard to the purchase of the property, he told me that he had been to the Dublin express, he had luncheon on the table, and that we could discuss our business over it. We accordingly adjourned to his house, and after explaining to him what we wanted done with regard to the purchase of the property, he told me that he had been to the Dublin express, he had luncheon on the table, and that we could discuss our business over it. 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## THE THEATRES.

## COMEDY.

The new comedietta, by Mr. Alce Nelson, entitled "Madcap," introduced on the 17th inst. as the opening item of the programme at the Comedy, though slight in plot, gives Miss Rhoda Larkin, a debutante in London, an opportunity in the part of an innocent young hoyden, whose sole fault of exuberance is one which stage practice may be safely left to correct. The young lady, until lately one of the numerous clever pupils Miss Sarah Thorne, of the Margate Theatre, has educated for the London stage, comes with other no less favourable histrionic traditions as the niece of that able exponent of quaint characteristic humour, Miss Sophie Larkin. Thanks mainly to the ability shown in its presentation all round "Madcap" was favourably received throughout, though the motive to account for the lively heroine assuming the disguise of a street Arab was not made clear to the audience. The trifle serves its purpose as an amusing curtain-raiser for "Nerves," in which Miss Vane Featherstone now plays the excitable young wife with no less natural charm and vigour than were displayed by her predecessor in the part, Miss Maude Millett.

## MISS WALLIS'S QUESTION.

The question of which the fair managers of the Shaftsbury gave such very public notice that she would have the honour of asking her audience on the 18th inst. was duly put to them: Whether "The Sixth Commandment" should be broken, or kept as regards its performance in the bill. The answer was naturally in the affirmative for various reasons: the more general of which it may be said was the declining, under any circumstances, to contradict a lady after she had said a good word for Mr. Buchanan's play, so generally condemned by the press; whose critics none the less as the lady avowed, were generally kind, albeit they had chastised her. Miss Wallis, however, proceeding in her speech made the admission, albeit indirectly, that the public had shown themselves in the crowd with the press, by giving her "bad houses" during the past week. The full benches of the 18th may therefore best be accounted for by the curiosity of the keener section of playgoers to hear what the managers could have to say to them, and, as all's well that ends well, both audience and actress, as appeared, well satisfied with the result. Only the cry, "Oh, if any were present, could have felt disappointed because they heard no cross-question to elicit the proverbially crooked answer."

## SENIOR SARASATE.

This great violinist made his re-appearance on the 18th at St. James's Hall, which was crowded with his admirers. His programme was composed of familiar materials; Max Bruch's minor concerto No. 1 was admirably played, and the performer was five times called, finally playing a Chopin Nocturne. Even more welcome was the "Fantasie Brillante" in E major, march and romance from Rossini's "Otello." The symphonic poem (Liszt), which the concert opened, Glinski's "Kamarinskaja," and Beethoven's "King Stephen" overture, were well played by the excellent band, directed by Mr. W. G. Cousins, and the accompaniments to the Bruch concerto and other works were equally well done. The next orchestral concert of Senior Sarasate is fixed for Monday afternoon, November 3rd, when an overflowing hall may be expected.

## PARAGON THEATRE OF VARIETIES.

It is a matter for speculation how many people outside the radius of the Paragon know of its existence; or, being aware of that, have any idea of its architectural pretensions and elaborate decorations, by reason of which it is to be compared with such West-end establishments as the Alhambra or the Empire. The entertainment, although the sketch and musical cater for an East-end audience, will compare with advantage with those offered at more fashionably-situated resorts. A dramatic sketch, specially written by Mr. F. Bowyer for Miss Jenny Hill, entitled "Little Gyp," which enjoyed a long run when produced at the Canterbury, was transferred to this theatre on Monday last. This sketch it will be remembered, is noticeable for a satirical representation of the shaft and engine-shed of a coal-pit, down which the miners are seen descending and ascending, and this has been put on the Paragon stage in Mr. Thidion's best style. Miss Jenny Hill has a couple of songs to introduce into this feature, and in the first, "Bealid the Scenes," she resorted to show humour on the look-out for freaks of nature, &c.; while the second is of a more pathetic nature, and recounts the praises of the breadwinners underneath the ground. Mr. William H. Day affords good support to Miss Hill, and there are several minor parts which are well filled. Among the variety entertainers engaged here are the E. C. Troupe, who parade their musical abilities in a picturesque setting representing a village forge; the Tisson make a good impression on their first appearance in a duologue entertainment; a fairly good selection of comic songs is given by Messrs. H. Wheatley, Tennyson and O'Gorman, and a first-rate male impersonator and dancer; and some excellent dancing is contrived by Messrs. Tala and Miacio.

Mr. Irving spent last Sunday with Lord Tennyson at Farringford. The meeting of our premier poet and actor is of public interest, in so far as it leads to an authoritative contradiction of the current rumour that the Laureate was still in failing health through infirmities of age.—Comes the whisper that a new comedy, said to be by Mr. Grundy, is on the eve of being put into rehearsal at the Comedy to follow "Nerves," whenever a change in the programme becomes necessary.—A change is also in contemplation at the Prince of Wales's, where "Captain Thorne," has not proved so attractive an officer as was hoped for. It is on the cards that spectacular burlesque may supplant comic opera at this theatre.—"The Sleeping Beauty" is the subject of the Christmas extravaganza in preparation for Mr. Jacobini of the Alhambra.—"A Pair of Spectacles" has just been played for the 100th time at the Garrick.—Mr. Burnand has given up his notion of writing a travesty upon "Ravenswood," but as many as three or four other burlesques are at work upon this subject.—The first week in December is the only new assigned for the opening of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's grand new theatre in Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, with the grand opera composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan upon the theme of "Ivanhoe." Miss Lila E. has made a hit in the new musical curtain-raiser, entitled "His Last Chance," which precedes "Carmen Up to Date" at the Gaiety.—Reports from observation of the dress rehearsal of Madame Bernhardt's "Cleopatra" bear witness to the magnificence of the historic spectacle.—Mr. Sheriff Harris has taken Covent Garden for a season of the special purpose, it is said, of removing "A Million of Money" to Bow-street when at Christmas the pantomime comes on at Drury Lane.—"Called Back" will probably be seen in revival at the Haymarket in about a fortnight.—To-morrow (Monday) Mr. F. A. Southmore's new drama, "The Seven Sisters," will be produced at the Surrey.—The

Good Old Times" will be the attraction at the Pavilion, and changes of programme will also take place at several other outlying theatres, viz.,—Standard, "Drives from Home," Stratford, "Ballyvogan," Marylebone, "Amy Robert," and Elephant and Castle, "The World." Wednesday next is not apart at the Britannia Theatre for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Howe.—Mr. A. Ascher has been appointed musical director of the Troil.

## SUICIDE AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

A gentleman named Lawrence, aged 60, who resided in Kentish-town, Cavendish-square, committed suicide in a lavatory at the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria-street, Westminster, the other afternoon. The deceased, who is stated to be a retired officer, engaged a hansom cab at Charing Cross and told the cabman to drive to a gunsmith's in Pall Mall. There he purchased a revolver. He then directed the cabman to drive to the "Drives from Home," and, proceeding to the lavatory, shot himself through the head. Directly the shocking discovery was made, Dr. Norton, of Queen Anne Mansions, was summoned, and pronounced life extinct. The new weapon which deceased had used was found on the floor by his side still loaded in one chamber. In Mr. Lawrence's pockets was a letter addressed to his wife, and a card on which he had written directions to be observed in case of his death. The body was removed to the mortuary in Millbank-street, Westminster, to await an inquest.

## THE INQUEST.

At the inquest on Thursday, William Lawrence, of Manchester-street, Manchester-square, stated that the deceased was his brother, and latterly he had taken morphine to procure sleep. Witness had never heard him threaten to commit suicide, and was not aware of his being a cabdriver, stated that on Monday afternoon, at 2.15, the deceased engaged him at Charing Cross Station to drive him to Pall Mall, and from there to the Army and Navy Stores. After waiting there half an hour, a commissionaire came and asked witness to go up. The deceased said, "If you'll wait for me I will make it worth your while." Witness never came out, and witness subsequently identified the body. Thomas Henry Heywood, assistant to Messrs. Watson and Co., gunmakers, of Pall Mall, said deceased called at the shop on Monday, and asked to be shown some revolvers. He was shown several, and selected "a trapper," which he called for about two hours later. He took fifty cartridges, saying that he had come down to Nunhead and try the pistol, and he would call for the remaining cartridges later on. He gave as his reason for purchasing a revolver that he had been bitten by a dog, and always carried the pistol and cartridges produced. Walter Edward Dodd said that deceased came to the store about half-past three on Monday afternoon. After being in the lavatory some time, witness heard the report of a firearm, and on going into the compartment found deceased in a sitting position. He was shot through the head, and a revolver was lying beside him. Witness had never seen the deceased before.—Inspector Savage, A Division, stated that on a doctor being called he was pronounced dead. A card addressed to Mrs. E. Lawrence; also a card on which was written: "In case of my death, my portmanteau is to be opened, and the letters taken out." Other cards, bearing the addresses of himself and his brother, were found, but nothing to show the cause of the act.—Dr. Norton, of Queen Anne Mansions, said the bullet had penetrated the roof of the mouth, passed out at the top of his head, and made a clean hole in his hat, which was on his head. The bullet wound was the cause of death, which must have been instantaneous.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

## AN UNLUCKY FIND.

In 1887 a boy of ten picked up a purse containing 10fr., and took it to the police office of M. de la Roche, near Paris. It being still unclaimed at the end of a year, the lad was written to and informed that he was entitled to the purse, which was handed to him upon his giving receipt for it. The boy spent the money, and thought no more about it. Last Thursday, after two years had elapsed, he received a letter from the revenue collector calling upon him to pay a fine of 62fr. for non-compliance with the Act of August 23rd, 1871, requiring a penny stamp on all receipts for 10fr. and upwards. It was said that the lad had paid the fine within a week he would have proceeded against him. The boy's parents will have to pay the fine.

## SUICIDES' LETTERS.

Dr. MacDonald, M.P., coroner for North-east Middlesex, held an inquiry on Thursday at the Red House Coffee Palace, Tottenham, respecting the death of John Dacey, aged 36, a commercial clerk, lately residing at 41, Tilson-road, Scotland Green, Tottenham.—Mary Ann Dacey, the widow, deposed that her husband had complained of a gnawing pain in his head for the last six months. He several times threatened to destroy himself because he said he had something on his mind which he would not divulge. On Monday last witness went out, leaving the deceased and four children at home. On her return, about an hour later, she found that her husband had turned the children out, and then hung himself in the bathroom. The following letter was found in his pocket: "I am now, my dear wife, about to die, and I pray that God will forgive me for the wrong I have done to you and the children. I cannot stand what I used to suffer being called a liar by Mr. Goodman. God bless all the little ones for me. Good-bye. Dear wife, from your broken-hearted husband, John Dacey." P.S.—If any passer-by should find this note and take it to Tilson-road, Tottenham, they will grant the last request of a broken-hearted man who has found a watery grave." Witness said that her husband had, on the previous day, spent some hours on the banks of the Lea, and the coroner said it had evidently been deceased's intention to drown himself. Verdict, temporary insanity.—Dr. MacDonald held a second inquest at the same place on the body of Charles William Parker, aged 39, a brewer's drayman, lately residing at 20, Becker's Walk, Hoxton.—Susan Alice Parker, the widow, deposed that her husband had been out of employment for a long time, and though he tried hard he failed to obtain a place. He had previously been in business, but lost all his money, and was greatly depressed. He frequently said he could not stand it any longer, as there was no room in this world for a man after he was 40. On the 17th deceased went out, and by the night's post witness received the following letter: "Dear Wife,—By the time you get this letter I hope to be at rest. I cannot stand the worry any longer. Keep this letter, it may be useful to you if my body is not found, and I may be drowned myself in the famous River Lea." Witness added that he was insane in deceased's family, his father having died raving mad.—P.C. Murrell stated that the body of deceased was found in the Lea near the cricket ground, Tottenham. On the bank was a pocket book, in which was written, "My name is C. Parker, of 20, Becker's Walk, Hoxton; I have jumped into the River Lea."—The jury returned a verdict of suicide while

## A CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

This is the Englishman's "Perfect Cure for Lockjaw." The scene is the slopes of the renowned Carnedd Llwydlyn—Tourist: Good morning, my pretty maid. What is that lake I see over there?—Shepherdess: Llynallt, my dear. Tourist: Only in Anglesir, sir; I went with my brother and my sister to Llanochryd, and from there to see Creigiau Crugyll, and came back to Llanfarnham, and then—T.: Hold hard; let me breathe a little, my dear. Well, where afterwards?—S.: Well, my brother had to go back to Chwarel-Caebrachaf, and my sister to Tre'rhiandol, Llanfarnham, but on our way home we went to see the little church by the river—such a funny, old-fashioned church, sir.—T.: Where is it? I mean what parish?—S.: In Llanfarnham, Llynallt, my dear. T.: Is that enough? However shall I find such a place? Good day, girl.—S.: Good morning, sir. Ask them about it at the Dwygyfylli Hotel.—After that the dentist should be busy.

## SENTENCE ON A NAVAL OFFICER.

At the Central Criminal Court, Edward Thomas Dixon, 43, who pleaded guilty at the last session of the court to an indictment charging him with having embezzled £1,468 belonging to the public service of her Majesty the Queen, was brought up for judgment.—Mr. Forrest Fulton said the prisoner, who was paymaster on board her Majesty's ship Volage, was in the habit of receiving from time to time large sums of money for the requirements of the vessel, and the sums embezzled by him formed part of a considerable loss sustained by the public service. The accused, who received for this purpose, was given way to drink, was taken into custody at Christiania, and judgment was respited owing to a statement made by him that he had refunded the greater portion of the money to the authorities there. From inquiries it had been ascertained that £998 was taken from the prisoner when arrested, and consequently the actual loss sustained was about £478, which the accused appeared to have squandered at Christiania, according to the rules of the service Dixon, who had already completed twenty-eight years with the best possible character, would upon attaining the age of fifty-five have been entitled to retire on a pension of £450 per annum, but in consequence of the present conviction all claim to any award of pension was forfeited. On a previous occasion, the prisoner said he was out of his mind at the time he committed the offence owing to the effects of alcohol.—He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

## OFF WITH THE NEW LOVE AND ON WITH THE OLD.

The Nottingham magistrates have committed a man named John Ellis for trial at the assizes on the charge of attempting to murder John Richard Cave on the 23rd August.—Ellis had for some time been living with a young woman named Chesterton, and had previously lived at Leicester, where she was engaged to be married to Cave. Last June Cave went to work in Nottingham, and there again met Chesterton, of whom he had heard nothing for some years. As a result of the interview, the girl left Ellis and went to live with Cave, and the two arranged to be married on August 15th. On a previous evening, however, Ellis, having traced Chesterton to her new home, purchased a revolver and went to the house where Cave and the girl were living. He walked straight into the room in which Cave and Chesterton were, and after upbraiding the young woman for leaving her children, he produced the revolver. Chesterton ran behind Cave, and Ellis then shot at the couple. The bullet passed through the chest of the young woman, and she was then secured by some neighbours. The injured man remained at the Nottingham Hospital for some time, during part of which he was in a critical state, and, on leaving that institution, he married Chesterton.

## SCENE AT A BOARD-ROOM.

While the guardians of the Skull, county Cork, Union were sitting on Tuesday, the board-room was stormed by a procession of labourers, small boys, and women, bearing banners with such inscriptions as "Thousands for Coercion, Nothing for Employment," "We won't Starve," "Remember '47." They stated that members of their families were starving, sick, and dying, their only nutriment being unripe potatoes, the size of marbles, and no drink but water. These statements were borne out by the relieving officer, but some of the applicants possessed small portions of land the guardians could not, on non-compliance with the Act of August 23rd, 1871, requiring a penny stamp on all receipts for 10fr. and upwards. It was said that the lad had paid the fine within a week he would have proceeded against him. The boy's parents will have to pay the fine.

## ENDOWING A CONVALESCENT HOME.

Mr. T. Bedford Bolitho, member of Parliament for the Western Division of Ireland, has just communicated a generous scheme to the West Cornwall Infirmary. Mr. Edward Bolitho, his father, did not mention this scheme in his will, but left the carrying out of his wishes in this respect to his son, Mr. Bedford Bolitho, who will build and endow a convalescent home, and provide pensions of £10 a year for a certain number of aged and infirm people.

## TOM HOODLESS ATTENDS.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL RACE MEETINGS. A. L. M. also goes to inform the Public he has no Representative whatever.

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## AN INFANT ACROBAT.

At the Woolwich Police Court, Frederick Bowman, 21, acrobat, 30, Coppas-lane, Deptford, was charged on a warrant with carrying a boy, five years of age, known as Tommy Bowman, to perform for profit at the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that he visited the hall and saw the boy taking part in an exhibition of strength and balancing. First came a tug of war, in which a woman, named Alice Williams, performed as a "female Samson." The defendant then balanced on his head a large and heavy stone bottle, on which a plank was placed, and the child was lifted on to the plank by the "female Samson," who placed a stone bottle under each of his arms and a bottle in each hand. The defendant, with the bottle and child on his head, walked backwards and forwards in front of the spectators, the balancing feat lasting two or three minutes. Witness considered that the child was exposed to danger by his position. T. W. Bryan, who prosecuted for the society, stated that the penalty incurred was £25. The boy was not the prisoner's son, but was understood to be an illegitimate child. A charge of a penny was made for admission to witness the performance. A summons was taken out and served on the prisoner, who failed to obey it, and a warrant was granted for his apprehension; but he kept out of the way until now. Bowman denied that he was boy was illegitimate and said that he was years of age, and was in the court with his mother. The boy had not performed since the summons was served upon defendant.—The magistrate said the Act of Parliament had clearly been infringed. As, however, the performance was not of a dangerous character, and as the child had not been employed in the same way since the service of the summons, he would let the defendant off with a fine of 20s.

## FRENCH SPIES.

Another Frenchman has just been arrested, charged with having acted as a spy in the service of Germany. This individual, named Dietrich, native of Colmar, was, after twenty-five years' service in the Navy, given the place of gatekeeper at the Administration of the Military Engineers at Belfort. He took that place ten years ago. It is affirmed that the police seized at his house a number of plans and documents containing information relative to the concrete fortifications of the Belfort. The suspicion of the authorities seems to have been aroused by the association of Dietrich with a Hanoverian named Stahl. Seven years ago Stahl came to Belfort as a tutor for the hand of Dietrich's sister. Since then he has paid frequent visits to the frontier town under pretence of coming to see his fiancée. He is supposed to have acted as an intermediary between Dietrich and the German Government. It is noted in connection with this affair that Stahl was last at Belfort the same day (September 28th) as Bonnet, the spy who has just been condemned. Bonnet and Stahl both put up at the same hotel. The suspicion against Dietrich is all the stronger because he was in possession of a German passport, permitting him to enter Alsace. German authorities to refuse them to all military employes, and also because since Dietrich's acquaintance with Stahl he has spent much more money than the amount of his salary as gatekeeper.

## GREAT JEWEL ROBBERIES IN LONDON.

At the Mansion House Police Court, Robert Alfred Wright, 50, respectfully dressed, described as an American jeweller; Frances Irving, 29, married; and Alice Condy, 29, spinster, fashionably attired in silk dresses and sealskin jackets, and the style of a diamond, were charged with having, on September 18th, stolen a diamond cluster pendant and a diamond-sapphire pendant, valued at £250, from the shop of Messrs. Edwards and Sons, jewellers, of the Poultry.—Mr. Biron, barrister, who prosecuted, said the three prisoners called at the shop of the prosecutors on the afternoon of September 18th and asked to see some jewellery. They showed many valuable articles, including the two pendants, in the centre of one of which was a large and costly sapphire. They would not purchase anything, but said that they would call again later in the day. After they had left the shop the pendants were missed, and information was given to the police. Subsequently Mr. Brinton, who was in the trade, called on Messrs. Edwards and Sons, and offered for sale the large sapphire, which, proved, on examination, to be the identical jewel which had been lost. It had been removed from the pendant, and was offered as a separate stone. Mr. Brinton at once made known from whom he had obtained the stone, and it was traced back to a bullion dealer in St. Martin's-lane, who said that he had purchased it from the Jeweller Wright. The offer was made to the American agency were communicated with, and principally from information which they gave, the police were put on the track of the accused, and on Monday the three were taken into custody. Upon Wright were found three contract notes relating to jewellery, a number of diamonds, and £130 in money; and in the possession of the women, at their lodgings, were found three pairs of diamond earrings and a large quantity of other jewellery, to the value of about £1,000. Condy tried to secrete a diamond brooch in her hat. Bank notes to the amount of £60 were also found on them. Soon after the arrests became known several jewellers called at the police station, and said that they had been robbed in a similar manner. It was clear, said Mr. Biron, that the prisoners were part of a gang of Americans or Canadians who had been plundering jewellers in different parts of the metropolis during the last three months.—The arrests, it was stated, were made just in time, for the defendants had made arrangements to leave London.—Formal evidence was given by Detective Egan as to the apprehension of the prisoners, and the finding of the property, and Alderman Tyler ordered them to be remanded, so as to give further time for inquiries to be made by the police.

## WARSHIP IN A GALE.

The series of mishaps which have marked the visit of the Channel Squadron to Scarborough culminated in a serious disaster. When the Camperdown received signal orders from Admiral Seymour, weather-bound on shore, to put to sea, heavy waves were breaking over her and her bow was frequently submerged. At the same moment Petty-officer Russell was at the helm, and the ship was overboard, and drowned, no attempt to save him being possible. The officer in command saw that there was no time to be lost, and at once gave the order to slip anchors. The pitching and rolling of the big ironclad made the operation difficult and dangerous. But the men set to work without hesitation, and had half completed their task when the heavy cable slipped at a frightful pace. All the men standing near were caught in a veritable vortex of chains and cables, and in a moment the deck was strewn with groaning victims. Altogether thirteen men were injured. Two petty officers had their thighs fractured, eight seamen had each several ribs broken, besides sustaining severe bruises and flesh wounds, while the remainder were found to be suffering from broken fingers, wrists, &c. The sufferers were quickly removed to the sick bay, and the Camperdown having got rid of her anchors put to sea in the teeth of the

## CHARGE UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

The Central Criminal Court was occupied the greater part of a day in investigating a prosecution instituted by the Treasury under the Criminal Law Amendment Act against Alwyn Edward Maude, 36, described as a dress manufacturer, of 51, Fleet-street, London, and of Warrell Farm, Finner, Middlesex. The defendant, who surrendered to his bail and took his place in the dock, was represented by Mr. C. F. Gill, barrister, instructed by Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor; the prosecution being conducted by Mr. C. Mathews and Mr. Horace Avery.—The case was of considerable importance, inasmuch as it involved a counter-allegation against the principal prosecutor, John Weatherley, aged 34, of attempting to extort money by means of the defendant at Wexwell Farm, and lived on the premises. It was alleged that the defendant went to the prosecutor's room several consecutive nights in September and behaved in a disgraceful manner. Weatherley admitted that he made no violent protest, and that, after threatening his master with prosecution, he agreed that he would settle the matter on receiving a sum of £25. When he went to receive the money with a written receipt for the £25, he found that his master had a witness in attendance, and then, being frightened, he ran away and gave information to the police. Almost simultaneously Mr. Maude applied to the local magistrates for a warrant against Weatherley for attempting to extort money, and threatened a second charge against the defendant of attempting to indecently assault, in June last, a carter named F. W. Nichols. There was no direct corroborative evidence in either case, and in that of Nichols the prosecutor admitted that until he heard of Weatherley's case, in September, it had not occurred to him that the defendant had committed anything serious or improper. Mr. Gill hurriedly informed for the defence that he intended to call no witnesses, Mr. Mathews summed up the case for the prosecution, and was proceeding to comment on the failure of the defendant to proffer himself as a witness for examination and cross-examination on oath, as he could do under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, when Mr. Gill took objection to any such observations being addressed to the jury. It was distinctly stated in Parliament that the time the Act in question was passed that the neglect of a prisoner to take advantage of the privilege of appearing in the witness-box should not be held to be against him.—The Recorder expressed his entire concurrence with Mr. Gill's contention. He believed that innocent persons had been convicted by going into the witness-box in their own defence, and under the influence of impulse or excitement making admissions or denials which led the jury to a wrong conclusion. In cases of this kind it was most important that a man should not have his whole future blasted upon absolutely uncorroborative evidence.—The jury, after consulting for some minutes in their box, expressed a wish to retire for consultation. After an absence of about thirty minutes they returned into court, and, being asked if they found the prisoner guilty or not guilty, the foreman replied: "We find that the evidence is not sufficiently corroborated to convict him."—A verdict of not guilty was accordingly recorded, and the defendant, who faintly on being removed from the dock, subsequently left with his friends.

## THE STREET—PREACHING NOISE.

At the Wandsworth Police Court, George Coldbeck, a church missionary, was charged with wilfully causing an obstruction in High-street, Clapham, and refusing to go away when requested.—P.C. Bates, 54 W., said on the evening of the 19th inst. he saw the prisoner in the High-street preaching to about 500 persons. As they were creating a great obstruction he requested the prisoner to go away. He at first refused, but afterwards went to another portion of High-street, and recommenced preaching. He desired the witness to request him to discontinue his conduct on two subsequent occasions in different parts of the High-street. He refused to go away, and witness was compelled to take him into custody, as the crowd was assuming large proportions and impeding traffic. On the way to the station the prisoner asked to be allowed to go on to a tramcar and go away.—The prisoner said that he was a church missionary, and was preaching in the street as a matter of course. He stated that he was only saying a few words of exhortation and advising the people to guard against evil.—Replying to the magistrate, the constable said whenever the prisoner moved his position he was followed by the crowd, and he preceded it, walking backwards and waving his Bible. He refused to give any reason for his conduct, and the constable should add that the prisoner was in the habit of parading through that part of the district, looking into public-houses, telling the landlords not to serve people, and the people to come out and serve the Lord.—A gentleman acquainted with the prisoner attended, and said he was in the habit of seeing the people in the streets to turn to the Lord. He was actuated by a high sense of duty, and had no intention of causing an obstruction.—Mr. Denman had no doubt that the prisoner was actuated by the highest possible motives and desirous of doing good, but obstructions in the streets could not be allowed. People who were philanthropic like the prisoner were sometimes carried away by their feelings, and did not let a sufficient time elapse before they began to preach. It was very important when an obstruction of that kind did occur to let time elapse before they began again, because people standing by were apt to take the part of one side or the other, and a breach of the peace was likely to result.—The prisoner said he was exceedingly sorry, as he was always endeavouring to avoid bringing any collision with the police. He was afraid he did not mouth with sufficient alacrity on the night of the 19th inst.—Mr. Denman ordered him to enter into recognisances to be of good behaviour for six months.

## SUICIDE IN THE TEMPLE.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday evening the head porter of the Middle Temple discovered the body of a man hanging from the iron gates of the Middle Temple dining-hall. A surgeon, who was sent for, pronounced that the man had been dead at least twenty minutes. From a note-book found by the police it appeared that the deceased's name was F. Hudson, who described himself as a journalist and assigned as a reason for the act that he could not obtain work.

## BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

An inquiry which has lasted six days into the loss of the steamer Ashdale, owned by the Clydehead Shipping Company, in the Bristol Channel, was held on the 9th September, at the Board of Trade in Glasgow. The court found the captain, James Brown, and the chief engineer, Thomas Darnell, in default, and suspended the captain's certificate for six months, the engineer being ordered to pay £20 to the Board of Trade.

## ALLSOPP AND SONS, LIMITED.

A Barton-on-Trent telegram states that Messrs. Allsopp and Sons have officially notified Lord Hindlip's resignation of his position as chairman of the firm. It is also announced that Mr. Henry Townshend, one of the directors, who has always taken an active part in the management of the brewery, has been appointed chairman in his place.

## THE PONSBY ESTATE.

Further evictions on the Ponsby estate were commenced on Thursday. The sub-sheriff left Youghal with a company of the Welsh Regiment and fifty police for Ballinacorney, where four families were evicted. Canon Keller and others were present.

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# THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.



MR. W. O'BRIEN, M.P.

At the proceedings in this case on Tuesday, Mr. Redmond stated that he had a matter of some importance to bring under the notice of the bench. During the progress of these trials he had been trying to live in Tipperary, and he had to complain of the conduct of the police in following him frequently when he walked out. That morning he had been followed several times by plain-clothes policemen. He thought that while the trial lasted counsel and their clients should not be followed about the town in this manner. Of course their worship had no power to interfere, but he called upon them for an expression of opinion on the subject. Mr. Hart replied that there was no intention to follow him. Mr. Redmond about. Mr. Redmond said that was only a quibble. He had been seen in company with his client, and had been "shadowed." Mr. Irwin explained that they had no power in the matter, and they would judiciously refrain from any expression of opinion. Acting-sergeant Hobson was then called for further cross-examination. On reaching the table witness said he wished to make a statement. Since he left the table on Monday an intimation had been conveyed to him that he would not be supplied with any more milk. He had a wife and two young children, one of them a mere infant. Mr. Redmond: Who told you to make that statement? Witness: I make it of my own accord. Mr. Sheehy: Do you hope to get another stripe? Mr. Ronan: This cannot be allowed. Mr. Dillon: He has been primed to come here and make that statement. Witness: I deny that. Mr. Irwin: We cannot interfere, except to express our regret that such a state of things exists. You can make your complaint to the proper authorities. Mr. Condon: Well, really, this matter for some surprise. Mr. Ronan: I ask you to prevent this. Mr. Condon: But the bench refused to offer any opinion on Mr. Redmond's application, and they have no hesitation in expressing an opinion now. Mr. Sheehy: The statement which this witness made was a most extraordinary one. Mr. Irwin: But we have ruled that the statement is not for this court. Mr. Sheehy: Then the policeman should be reprimanded. Mr. Irwin: I don't know why he did it. Mr. Dillon: There are several places he can get milk. Mr. P. O'Brien: For instance, in Smith Barry's crennery. Mr. Ronan: Allow me to say, in defence of the man, that he has been attacked. Mr. Dillon: He has not been attacked. Mr. Ronan: The witness is justified in informing the court that an attempt was made to intimidate him in the superior courts and his attention attended to. Mr. Shannon: Our powers are not analogous to those of the superior courts. Mr. Dillon: If they were I would bring a case of gross contempt of court under your notice. I refer to the Chief Secretary, who has been doing his best to prejudice the case. Mr. Irwin: That is the matter. Mr. Dillon: Yes, but when the policeman speaks you act differently. Mr. Irwin: We did not take judicial cognisance of it. Mr. P. O'Brien: The Chief Secretary for Ireland has been prejudicing my case, and I ask you now, as he is in Dublin at present for the first time for a good while, to grant me a summons for his attendance here, and let him state on oath what he has been stating at Newcastle. Mr. Sheehy: This case should not be used for the purpose of circulating atrocious libels against us. Mr. O'Brien: Will you give me the summons for Mr. Balfour? Mr. Irwin: Certainly not. Mr. O'Brien: That is just what I expected. (Laughter.) The cross-examination of Acting-sergeant Hobson was then continued. At a later portion of the proceedings, Mr. Sheehy, M.P., was committed to Clonmel Gaol for a week for contempt of court in describing Mr. Ronan's conduct as cowardly. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday.



MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

THE CASE OF MR. HARRISON, M.P. The prosecution of Mr. Harrison, M.P., and his co-defendants, for riot on September 25th, has been abandoned for the present, the Crown having, it is stated, decided to proceed against the defendants in the higher courts. On Wednesday, Mr. W. B. Dillon, the solicitor for some of the defendants, received a telegram from Mr. George Bolton, the Crown solicitor, intimating that the Attorney-general had instructed him to withdraw the formal notice was handed to Mr. Dillon. "Take notice that the summonses issued against Mr. Harrison, M.P., and others, under the Criminal Law and Protection Act, in which the defendants are named, will not be proceeded with, but that other proceedings will afterwards be instituted." Signed, Geo. Bolton. Mr. Dillon, in acknowledging the receipt of this document, wrote: "I accept this as an admission by Mr. Balfour of the truth of my contention that after his speech at Newcastle the semblance of a fair trial before any two of his resident magistrates. As regards your intimation that other proceedings will be taken, I shall take care that other proceedings are instituted without any delay, and the conduct of the police on the occasion investigated in a constitutional manner."

## RAID ON BETTING CLUBS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE—OVER 200 ARRESTS. Great excitement was caused in the principal thoroughfares of Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon by a well-executed raid upon betting clubs, under the direct superintendence of Captain Nott-Bower, the chief constable, assisted by Mr. Albutt, deputy chief constable, Inspector Marsh, chief of the detective department, and Chief-superintendent Hancock. The raid was planned for execution at 2.45 p.m., when excitement as to the result of the Cambridgehire was at its height. Before that hour 150 policemen, exclusive of detectives, had been secretly placed near the best-known betting clubs. At the time named the clubs were entered and all within arrested. The number of persons arrested was between 200 and 300, and they were conveyed in cabs to the central police building. The articles seized in the clubs included books, tables, and other articles. Many well-known gentlemen were chiefly owners and managers, their servants and assistants, and the betting men at their desks. The principal clubs raided were the Turlington, Albert, Raleigh, and Houghton, in Houghton-street; the Carlton, William-square; the Salisbury, William-street; the Harrington, Harrington-street; and the Boundary, Great Howard-street. The most exciting incident in the raid occurred at the Carlton Club, at which fifty arrests were made. A second or two before the arrival of the detectives word was given to the members that the police had just made a raid on some other premises close at hand. Almost simultaneously with the receipt of this warning three detectives made their appearance. They were recognised, and the front door of the club, which was made of massive hard wood and very thick glass, was slammed in the face of the officers. Det-insp. Meyer thereupon picked up a piece of iron which was lying in the street, and dashed it into the club through the aperture, being closely followed by several other detective officers who had arrived upon the scene. Quickly running upstairs the detectives were just in time to prevent the escape of several members of the club, who, regardless of the peril in which they placed themselves, flung open the windows and clambered out on to the sill, from which they dropped to the ground below, some of them about 40ft. or 50ft. One exceedingly stout man had forced himself somehow or other through a window which opened only about 15in. He was in a perilous position, from which he was rescued by Detective Cowan. The majority of the men betrayed the utmost trepidation and alarm, while some showed an indifference and a really feeble. Five of the members present in the club when the raid was made succeeded in getting on to the roofs of adjacent houses. They were speedily pursued by the police, who effected the capture of two of them, the remainder getting away. One of the men captured fell through a glass pane, light when endeavouring to make his escape. Sergeant Albutt, who directed the operation, had supplied himself with a list of the members of the club, and as each of the unfortunate captives were led off in the custody of a constable Sergeant Allison ticked off his name.

## AN AUDACIOUS SWINDLE.

An English clergyman, one of all events a gentleman of a certain demeanour, with clean-shaven face, habited in a long black coat, came to the chintz, and pretending to be in "Anglican orders," is very much "wanted" by the police of Paris at this moment. A few days ago a paragraph appeared in several journals of the Boulevard announcing a forthcoming fashionable marriage, the fiancée being described as the daughter of the late Reverend Barber, D.D., a missionary in Australia. A gentleman of the appearance just described called the other day at a jeweller's shop kept by a lady in the Rue du Bac, represented himself to be the "Reverend Barber, D.D.," showed the shopkeeper a paragraph, and ordered jewels to the value of nearly £2,000 to be sent to his daughter, the Rue Bassano. The jeweller's approval of the English accent with which he spoke excellent French won the heart of the lady jeweller, and accordingly, in the afternoon, she herself went to the clergyman's house with a choice selection of gold and diamonds in a hand bag. A female chambermaid ushered her in, and a womanly furnished chamber, where she found the pretentious clergyman. He pointed out to her the trunks containing the jewels, which he said belonged to his wife, who was a victim to rheumatism and was at that moment in bed very ill. Would madame kindly give him the jewels so that he might show them to his wife, who would make the selection for him. The clergyman, who had entered the room with a bag, and had opened the door carrying one of the jewels on a tray, and asked what the price was. The information given, the maid carried it back. A quarter of an hour passed away, and the lady-jeweller heard no sound from the other room. She began to get anxious. As she opened the door and looked in, it was empty, and the tray on which her jewellery had been placed was lying on the floor! Then the truth came to her that she had been the victim of an audacious and clever swindle. She ran to the door of the apartment to give the alarm, only to find that she had been carefully locked in. Opening the window, astonished at the noise, had to liberate herself by way of the servants' staircase. The clergyman, invalid wife, and femme de chambre had decamped quietly with all the jewellery while its owner was waiting patiently in the salon. The only articles belonging to the jeweller which they left behind were the crutches, these being now the effects available for the payment of the rent. Mr. Goron, chief of the detective department, has opened an inquiry, but as yet no trace of the "Rev. Barber, D.D.," or the jewellery has been obtained. It is supposed that the trio belong to a gang of eleven cosmopolitan swindlers who have been operating recently in several European capitals—notably in Rome and in London.

## THE FATAL AFFRAY AT BISLEY.

At Chertsey Police Court, James Collier, a gardener at charge of killing Thomas Talbot, to be on a charge of killing Thomas Talbot, in an affray at Bisley on the 31st of August. Mr. Brettell, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, said that a charge of manslaughter only would be preferred. P.S. Weston said he first saw prisoner on the evening referred to, as he (Collier) was coming from behind a hedge. He told witness he had been hiding from some soldiers who had attacked him. He went indoors and fetched a gun, which, in another affray with the soldiers went off, the charge entering Talbot's body. Witness said Collier was in a very distressed condition, and his face and clothes were covered with blood. At the spot where Talbot's body was found there was a sign that a scuffle had taken place between several persons. The magistrates granted a remand for a week.

## THE "MATRIMONIAL NEWS" CASE.

At Bow-street Police Court, Leslie Fraser Duncan, late proprietor of the "Matrimonial News," was charged on remand before Mr. Vaughan with alleged contraventions of the Debtors' Act. Mr. W. Brown, from the Treasury solicitor's department, said he appeared, in pursuance of an order from the Bankruptcy Court, to prosecute this debtor, or rather this bankrupt, for various offences under the Act. There were matters in this case not of importance to the prosecution. It was not of importance that the accused was the editor of the "Matrimonial News," nor did the prosecution attach any importance to the fact that one of the creditors was a lady who had recovered a verdict of £10,000. She was simply a creditor. The charges under section 11 of the Debtors' Act were not giving up property, not giving up books, concealing property to the value of £100, fraudulently removing property. By subsection 15, a person adjudged bankrupt attempted to take property to the value of £20 out of the country, it was a felony punishable with two years' imprisonment. There was another charge, under sub-section 2 of section 13, that if an adjudged bankrupt make any gift, delivery, or transfer of any part of his property without limit of time, he incurs a penalty of a year's imprisonment. Counsel then proceeded to give an outline of the case. In an action brought by Miss Knowles, commenced on the 25th of October, 1889, and tried on the 11th of August, 1890, at Lewes, a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10,000 damages, was given. This was followed by a petition presented in bankruptcy. A receiving order was made on the 15th of September. The prisoner left England on the 11th of September, and again on the 18th of September, after which date he remained out of the country. On the 7th of October, the date fixed for the public examination, he did not appear, and a warrant was granted for his arrest. The examination was adjourned till the 15th of October, when he presented himself for the first time and was examined by the official receiver. It was alleged that on the 25th of March he had mortgaged his house, 2, Granville-street, for £2,000, had mortgaged two other houses on the 22nd of May for £1,500 each, and sold the equity of redemption. He was at this time on.

## INTIMATE TALKS WITH A LADY.

Who afterwards became his wife, and sold her this equity of redemption for £1,500. He also sold to her a pair of coats for £20, the interest in his property in Jamaica for £1,000, and to his son-in-law his interest in the "Matrimonial News" and in the premises for £1,000. The defendant's furniture had been disposed of during the previous January for £400, making in all a sum of £10,700. It was not to be wondered at that the official receiver was extremely anxious to know what had become of this sum of money. The prisoner said that by payment of debts he had reduced it to £6,000. Of the balance he stated that he had given £5,000 to a lady who appeared to be as mythical as Mrs. Harris. He further alleged that on August 16th he had given another sum of £1,250 to another lady, to whom information had been given to go to where either of these ladies might be found. He (Mr. Brown) said that he would call the official receiver to prove the facts he had stated, and ask for a remand to trace the property which it could be proved the prisoner had possessed during the year. Mr. Charles John Stewart, an official receiver in bankruptcy, gave evidence concerning counsel's statement as to the proceedings in bankruptcy. He said there had been a notice for a new trial in the breach of promise case. Mr. Rubinstein had given the witness copies of deeds relating to the property of the bankrupt, and he had appeared to give all information with reference to the circumstances under which Mrs. Duncan had purchased the property. Mr. Edsall, official receiver, produced notes of the Court of Bankruptcy, produced notes of the prisoner's examination. The Rev. B. C. Littlewood, Warfield Vicarage, Berks, produced a mortgage deed, dated March 29th, between the prisoner and himself and others as trustees for £2,000 advanced on 2, Granville-place, South Kensington. Mr. Vaughan remanded the prisoner. Mr. Reed applied for bail, stating that the prisoner's presence was absolutely necessary to the inquiries to be made. Mr. Brown said that so far from the charge being lessened, it was probable that a more serious charge would be preferred at the next sitting. Mr. Vaughan consented to take two sureties in £500.

## THE "CO-OPERATIVE POOL"

EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS. At the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday the first meeting of creditors held under the failure of J. H. Field and Co., the "Co-operative Pool," who absconded in September with nearly £60,000, entrusted to them by people all over the country for investment in the pool. There was not a large attendance. The official receiver acquainted the present with the facts of the case. He said the mainly as already published. J. H. Field and W. W. and W. T. Miller, who commenced operations in October last year. They issued circulars of the country, offering to appoint agents and receive subscriptions for which shares, and all issued, but no money was invested, and all money paid into the bank banking accounts was withdrawn by them except £139, which formed practically the only asset realised at the present time. An ingeniously worded circular was sent out at the end of September, expressing regret that the firm had to announce the suspension of the pool, which had, they said, been slaughtered by them, or by a panic-stricken mob of redemptors. It had probably owing to the wording of the circular that more creditors were not present that day. The whole stock of the bankrupts consisted of pens, ink, and paper. A creditor becoming suspicious on the 27th September, sought to redeem 40 shares. He received a telegram saying that if he attended the following Monday he would receive the money. He attended but found the office closed, and the bankrupts gone. Proceedings were taken, and £3,000 in the hands of Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., was stopped, as was a further sum in the hands of New York bankers, or £6,000 in all. Mrs. Field and Mrs. Miller were arrested in New York, but it would not establish their claim to the creditors could establish their claim to the subscription fund to continue investigations and to leave the matter in the hands of the official receiver.

## A CALCUTTA TELEGRAM STATES THAT THE FORCE FOR THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION HAS LEFT ABBOTABAD.

It consists of the 2nd Mountain Battery, the 4th Sikhs with 500 rifles, and the 5th Gurkhas with 700 rifles. Brigadier-general Sir J. M. Quene commands the expedition. If, as is expected, no opposition be offered, the force will return next week. During the week ended the 18th inst. ten ships were reported as wrecks. All but one (a Norwegian steamer) were sailors, four of them being British owned, and the loss of lives on one of the last named, and on cases greatly increased during the past week being fifty-one in number, forty of which occurred off the British Isles. Ten vessels sank, nine through collision, three of which were British owned, two being steamers.

## A SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY.

THE NOTARY AND THE WIDOW. A crime, the circumstances of which somewhat resemble those of the Gouffé case, has been perpetrated at Chantelle, a town in the Department of the Allier. The victim was M. Lepine, a local notary. He had relations of a professional, and it is said of a private, nature with a widow who formerly lived in Paris, where her husband held a good position. This woman is described as a very coquettish and fascinating woman. She sent a pressing invitation to M. Lepine one evening, asking him to come to her house in order to discuss with herself and other parties certain questions relating to her property. The notary complied, but when he left his home he took a revolver with him, observing that there might be some danger to be laid for him. He never returned to his house, and his dead body, pierced in eight places by revolver bullets and the throat cut, was found lying near the widow's house on the morning after he had gone to see her. It is presumed that the notary was first fired at in one of the woman's rooms, and that he fled into the garden, where a bullet struck him in the nape of the neck and caused him to fall. A regular volley was then poured into him by his murderers, who, in order to complete their work with efficiency, finally cut his throat with a formidable knife. Out of eight balls which entered his head, breast, and neck, three would have been sufficient to cause death. One went through the left lung, but did not pierce the terrible injuries there were signs that the notary must have struggled on his knees for several moments with his murderers. Another account states that his body must have been dragged through a vaulted passage, and placed outside the house and garden. The widow, in whose possession, it is said, was found a blood-stained kerchief, is supposed to have opened the door of the road—has been kept under police supervision, and her servant has been arrested. The tragedy is enveloped in mystery.

## ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.

An escape from the prison on the small island of Nisida happened the other day. A Roman, condemned to imprisonment for life for the murder of his sister's sweetheart, was employed, on account of his good conduct, as a labourer in the prison. While unobserved in that gentleman's rooms the prisoner succeeded in appropriating a pneumatic mattress and a suit of clothes. Under this disguise he succeeded in passing out of the prison. Not being able, however, to reach the seashore, which was guarded by sentinels, he threw himself from a precipitous rock in the island, and succeeded in reaching the beach. He was seen by some coastguards, who fired at him, and he was captured.

## HOUSEBREAKING IN LAMBETH.

Elizabeth Aldridge Baynes, 25, respectfully dressed, but having no fixed home, was arrested at Lambeth Police Court, with breaking and entering a dwelling-house in Norwood-road, and stealing therein several gold rings, a watch, brooches, and other property, value about £19, the property of Ralph George Sneed. The prosecutor, an independent gentleman, stated that on April 4th last he left his house locked up. There was no one in charge of the premises. Upon his return about half-past ten o'clock at night he found the house had been broken into, and a large amount of property taken. Prosecutor had left the front door on the latch. Charles Brown, assistant to a pawnbroker in St. John-street-road, stated that on the 3th of April and other days the prisoner pleaded a watch and earrings and finger rings. There was a man outside, and she said, "That's my old man." The prosecutor identified the articles produced by the last witness as portion of the stolen property. To account for the delay in bringing the prisoner up, it was stated that she had only just come out of prison for another offence. Mr. Sheel remanded her.

## THE SHIPOWNERS AND THE LABOUR CRISIS.

The Times says that, notwithstanding the qualified contradictions which have appeared in various quarters, we are in a position to reaffirm the truth of the statements made by us on Tuesday, to the effect that inquiries have been set on foot with regard to the practicability of a general laying off of seamen from British ports. There is no reason for suggesting that such a procedure has been definitely adopted as a settled policy, and we expressly stated that it had not yet been finally decided upon; but the telegram published below, from our Sunderland correspondent, shows that the initial step of consulting with the provinces has been taken, and that the meeting he refers to, we already take, followed by similar gatherings in other ports where the federation is represented, though the federation itself is not likely to arrive at any actual settlement of the question until the results of these meetings have been received, and also until it is known what will be the outcome of the proposed general federation of sailing, riverside, and docked industries, representatives of which met in London next Wednesday. The shipping federation is, of course, not yet actually pledged to anything, but the various districts are being consulted with a view of ascertaining whether or not they will endorse the policy of a general laying off of seamen in all ports. At a largely-attended meeting of the Sunderland branch of the Shipping Federation, held on Wednesday, it was reported that arrangements are being made by the central authority in London at all the ports of the United Kingdom with a view to a general lock out, should the sailors persist in what is regarded as a hostile attitude towards the M. and L. case. The action of the shipping owners will be made in the course of a few days. The Shipping Gazette of Wednesday, commenting on the statement given in the Times of Tuesday, says: "The shipowners will have no difficulty in making out their case if so decided a step is resolved upon. Things are coming to a head now, and there must clearly be a trial of strength before the severe remedy suggested will be used just yet we very much doubt."

## THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Noble Lee, stick dresser, was, at the Workshop-street Police Court, committed for trial on the charge of stabbing Elizabeth Warner with a sword-stick, in a fit of jealousy. During the hearing of the case, Noble Lee was probably because of her having had to wait for some time. In the court there was every accommodation for prisoners, including cells that were never used; £4,000 had been spent there recently, all for prisoners. It was a remarkable thing that provided for prisoners and none for prosecutors and witnesses.

On Wednesday a man, who afterwards gave the name of Thomas Williams, gained a forcible entrance into the house of a tradesman at Oakley, near Dorking. He secured about £7 in cash, and was making his exit by a bedroom window when he was cleverly caught by a constable of the Surrey county police.

## A PRIEST HEAVILY FINED.

At Tipperary on Thursday, Father Humphreys, one of the defendants in the conspiracy prosecutions, was charged with assaulting Mrs. Mullins, wife of a police-sergeant, on October 13th. At nine o'clock on the evening in question, defendant and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., were passing the sergeant and his wife standing under the shadow of the wall, accused the woman, and asked her for her name. She refused to give it to him, and it was then alleged that the assault upon her. After the summons was served the defendant offered an apology to Mrs. Mullins. Mr. Redmond, M.P., at the opening of the case, was ready to admit that a technical assault had been committed; but the bench would accept nothing less than the admission of the charge on the summons. Mr. Garner, B.M., chairman of the court, said the magistrate, after mature deliberation, were of opinion that the defendant had deliberately insulted and assaulted the plaintiff, and they fined him £20, or, in default of payment, ordered him to be imprisoned for six months. Subsequent to hearing the charge against Father Humphreys, the court was constituted under the Criminal Act, and Mr. Murphy mentioned the case of summonses instituted by the police against Mr. H. Harrison, M.P., and others, the Crown did not intend to proceed, and he asked that they should be dismissed without prejudice. It was the intention of the Crown to return the defendants for trial before an assize. The bench made the order applied for, Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., and others, protesting.

## THE BENWELL MURDER.

MRS. BIRCHALL'S APPEAL. According to a Reuter telegram from Woodstock, Mrs. Birchall has issued the following appeal asking for clemency for her husband: "To the people of America: I beg you to sign the petition for the commutation of my husband's sentence. I shall indeed feel deeply and truly grateful if you will help me to save him from the terrible doom that awaits him.—FLORENCE BIRCHALL."

## SHOCKING DEATH OF A LONDON SOLICITOR.

A recurrence of a too common disaster has caused considerable sensation in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn. Mr. Henry Thorn, a well-known and much esteemed solicitor, who had resided and practised in Bedford-row for some thirty years, having occasion to take a mixture that had been prescribed for him, committed the fatal mistake of swallowing the contents of a bottle of liniment of similar shape and appearance. His servant, who found him lying on the floor, without consciousness, for a word of explanation. Mr. Thorn was long in partnership with Mr. Aldridge, the official solicitor in bankruptcy. He was a bachelor and in good circumstances.

## A WARNING TO SURETIES.

William Greener, of 113, Seymour-place, Marylebone, appeared on Thursday, at the Marylebone Police Court, a summons issued by the chief clerk of the court to show cause why he should not pay the sum of £10 for breach of the conditions of his recognisances. On the 11th of September a man named Benjamin Double, of York-street, Marylebone, was convicted of an assault on his wife, and was ordered to find bail for his good conduct, and the defendant became a surety for the amount of £10. Subsequently Double was again charged, and was convicted of being drunk and annoying the inmates of a house, and the magistrate then entrusted the bail. Mr. Greener said he became surety for Double because he asked him. About a fortnight ago he saw that Double was drunk, so he followed him about and spoke to a policeman about him, and the officer referred him to the magistrate, but he was unable to see one. The magistrate pointed out that people too often became bail without thinking of the responsibility they were incurring. After the explanation of the defendant the forfeiture would be reduced by one-half—viz., to the sum of £5—but no further favour would be conceded.

## PRIZE FIGHTER AND POLICEMAN.

At the Southwark Police Court, Harry Nickless, 23, giving an address at Webber-row, Waterloo-road, known as "the 10th. 4th. champion," and who is now in training for a contest the stake of which is £1,000, was charged with assaulting P.C. 24-R by striking him on the jaw. P.C. Underwood said that shortly after midnight, whilst on his way home after leaving off duty, he came upon a crowd of persons standing at the corner of a street in the Westminster Bridge-road. The accused pushed against him, nearly knocking him over. He remonstrated with the prisoner, who struck him in the chest with his left hand, and his right brought down the witness on his head. P.C. Underwood said that the accused then closed with him, and threw him to the ground, injuring his side. Assistance arrived, and the prisoner was taken to the station. P.C. 59 L said he heard cries for assistance, and on going to the spot he saw the constable struggling with the prisoner. Witness knew the prisoner. On telling him he would have to go to the station, the prisoner said, "All right, Jenny. (The complainant took a liberty with me.) The Prisoner: Did you see the constable's truncheon?—The Witness: Yes. Mr. Slade (to Underwood): Did you use your truncheon?—Underwood: Yes. I forgot to mention that. Prisoner: He struck me on the head with it before I touched him. Underwood: My teeth are knocked very sore, and one of my teeth is knocked out. A Voice (at the back of the court): If he had hit you on the point he would have outed you or killed you. For the defence, Nickless called a witness, who stated that the constable struck the prisoner with his truncheon. Mr. Slade: Was a doctor called?—Inspector: Sent. Yes. When the prisoner complained of the blow on his head, I sent for the divisional surgeon, who said the "bump" on the prisoner's head might have been caused by a fall. Mr. Slade: You will be fined £3.—The money was at once paid, and the accused left the court with his friends.

## WORKMEN'S TRAINS.

On Thursday afternoon a large deputation from the Greenwich Vestry waited upon the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, at London Bridge, to urge them to stop the trains between Greenwich and London, and also to run later workmen's trains in the morning. Among the speakers were Mr. E. Pascoe Williams and Mr. Rowland Hill. Sir Edward Watkin, the chairman of the company, in reply, said the workmen's trains were put on by him when Mr. Childers closed Woolwich Dockyard, and they had frequently been used by persons who had no right to them. A suggestion for a weekly ticket for workmen might be worth the experiment, but the directors owed a duty to the broad public and not to a class. If they could in any way meet the wishes of the deputation after examining their papers and arguments, and found that a reduction of the rates would tend to increase traffic, they would do so. He said London Bridge was the dearest station in London, and urged that the company had done a great deal in enabling workmen to go into the country again.

## GAS EXPLOSION IN SOUTHWARK.

Exciting Scene. At a late hour on Wednesday night an explosion of gas took place in a small house in Suffolk-street, Southwark. The front windows were blown out, and the wall of the kitchen was blown into the backyard. The report, which is described as being louder than the discharge of a cannon, started the neighbourhood, and the broken window-glass fell all round a police-sergeant who was passing the house on the opposite side. The house took fire immediately, and before the arrival of the fire-escape and engine an exciting scene was witnessed. A child was thrown out of a window, and a woman rushed out with her clothes on fire. A man caught the child in his arms, and fortunately the woman was not much burned. The fire was soon subdued. The explosion was caused through an escape of gas being sought with a naked light.

## SERIOUS GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

Another explosion occurred the other evening at the Government gunpowder works at Waltham Abbey, unattended, however, with loss of life or personal injury. Work for the day had ceased some hours previously, and no persons were within the works save the usual watchman, when one of the isolated sheds in which the manufacturing operations are carried on suddenly blew up. The building was demolished, but no other harm was done, although the force of the explosion was very great. No cause is assigned for the occurrence.

## "EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE."

Dr. Westcott, at the Marylebone Coroner's Court, resumed an inquest on the body of Frederick Abel Timothy Boston, aged 18, a compositor, lately residing with his parents at Seymour-place, Bryanston-square. The evidence previously adduced was, on the part of the mother of the deceased, that about midnight on Saturday, the 11th inst., she saw her son, named James Webb, kick a man in the abdomen, and as he was falling either he or a man named Davis again kicked him. The deceased, who was picked up injured and insensible, was then taken home and allowed to lie on the floor until noon on the Sunday when Dr. John Waller was called in, and found him in a dying condition. He expired the same day from the effects of a fractured skull the fracture being so severe that it led the doctor to opine it could not have been inflicted with the fist merely. Mr. Arthur Barber, assistant to Dr. Waller, who chanced to be passing, stated that Boston first struck Webb, and after a round renewed the fight, when the latter dealt him the most severe blow on the left side of the head, which was struck in his life. The inquiry was adjourned for the attendance of Webb and Davis, who were present at the adjournment. Thomas Davis denied kicking or assaulting the deceased in any way, and added that while in Seymour-place he was speaking to Webb about a job of work. Boston came to them in his shirt sleeves, with the cuffs turned up, and without any provocation, used foul language, saying, "You two, I will give you something." He then struck Webb in the face and knocked him down. The witness put up his arm to keep the deceased off, when Boston struck his wrist. Subsequently he heard the deceased fall, but never saw Webb strike him. James George Webb, a bricklayer, after being duly sworn, elected to give evidence. He said that the deceased, after "circling" round him, threatened violence, and at once struck him between the eyes and knocked him against some railings. Witness recovered himself, and Boston rushed at him to strike him again, and did hit him in the forehead. Then the witness, in self-defence, struck him with his fist, nothing elicited the deceased fell with his head towards the kerb. He never kicked Boston. He had no leaden ball with him such as was used in the bricklaying trade. The coroner having summed up, the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of excusable homicide in self-defence.

## PROSECUTION UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

The Botolph Printing Company, of Cross-key-square, Little Britain, appeared on Thursday before Mr. Alderman Davies, at the Guildhall Justice-room, to answer a summons taken out at the instance of Mr. J. B. Lakeman, one of her Majesty's inspectors of factories, charging them with having infringed section 96 of the Factory Act, 1878. Mr. Hare appeared for the company, and limited the defence to the company and its limited liability. Mr. Lakeman explained that the alleged infringement was that the defendants employed a boy under the age of 16 to clean a shaft used to propel certain machinery whilst in motion. In this case the boy had a very narrow escape of losing his life. Had it not been for another boy, who pulled him from the shaft by the legs and pulled him from the shaft, he would have been killed. As it was, he was now in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the arm. Mr. Hare said no one regretted the accident more than did the company, who would certainly look after the boy.—Mr. Alderman Davies: This is a very serious matter. There has been no doubt about it, and no injury done to the boy who should not have known anything about it. For a firm to allow boys to do this work is very serious. I find the maximum penalty is £3. I feel it my duty to inflict that amount, and 9s. costs.

## AN INDIGNANT POLICEMAN.

A respectably-dressed man, named Thomas Collins, living at 7, Pitcairn-street, Clapham, was charged, at the Wandsworth Police Court, with assaulting P.C. Hawkins, 573 W.—The officer stated that on the previous evening he was in the passage way at Clapham Junction Station, when the prisoner ran up against him, knocking him against the wall, and adhered to his statement. He added that he was in private clothes at the time and knew the prisoner intended assaulting him.—He hesitated in replying, but stated "because I thought it was through the drink."—Mr. Denman, after hearing witness called on behalf of the constable, declined to convict a prisoner for assaulting an officer in the execution of his duty, but fined him 40s. for an assault on a private individual.

## NEW FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET IN THE CITY.

The Lord Mayor on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of a new fruit and vegetable market at the corner of Farringdon-road. His lordship said that he would constitute an annex of the existing market, which would form a series of buildings having no rival in Europe. Amongst those present were Sheriffs Farmer and Harris, Aldermen Newton, Deputy Halse, and Mr. John Lobb.



## LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

## London Sessions—Appeals.

At Clerkenwell on the 18th, before Sir P. H. Edlin and a full bench, John McDonald, a lithographic artist, appealed against a conviction of Sir John Bridge, who sentenced him to two months' hard labour for assaulting P.C. Cook, 354 S, when in the execution of his duty. According to the statement of Cook, about a quarter to one on the morning of the 7th of July there was a very disorderly crowd in Drury Lane, and several persons were throwing stones and ginger-beer bottles at the police. The appellant was urging the crowd on, and when told to be quiet and go away, struck the constable in the eye, kicked him, and otherwise conducted himself in a violent manner. The bench affirmed the conviction, with costs.

**THE BUTCHER AND THE JOURNALIST.**—HARRISON AND McCalla (Respondents).—This was an appeal from a sentence of Mr. James Dickinson, sitting at the Thames Police Court, of twenty-one days' hard labour on Harrison, and a month's imprisonment on McCalla, with hard labour, for an assault on Robert Bines. On the 9th of July McCalla and a man named Perkins were sent by Mr. Mead to the Thames Police Court to fourteen days' imprisonment, for assault and willful damage at the shop of Robert Bines, a butcher, of Cootes-road, Bow. Subsequently an application was made by a solicitor to reduce the sentence to a fine, and on Harrison giving McCalla a good character, Mr. Mead altered the sentence to fines of 45 and 25. On the 11th of July Harrison and McCalla, a man named Green, and a woman named Bines, were brought before the court, and it was asserted that Harrison went inside and assaulted Bines, and the two other men followed, dragged him into the street, and further assaulted him. For this offence Mr. Dickinson sentenced Harrison and McCalla to the terms of imprisonment above mentioned, and Green was fined 25. The bench confirmed the conviction, with costs.

**Marlborough-street.**—A GINSMAN ON THE LOOSE. Leigh, a dressmaker, from Redburn-street, Chelsea, was so far gone in drink on Friday night as to forget where she was and what she was doing. Shortly before midnight she took up a position, statue-like, in Piccadilly, and, flourishing her gingham in all directions, caught a gentleman who happened to be passing on the nose, and, although he offered to accompany her to the station, she declined to do so, saying that he could not spare time, or, rather, that he didn't exactly like it to be known that he was in such a thoroughfare at that hour. Mr. Newton: What have you to say to this?—Prisoner (laughing): Well, if I was drunk, I'm very sorry. Mr. Newton: How came you to flourish your umbrella at me?—Prisoner: If the constable says that I did, of course I must be taken care of. Mr. Newton: The constable said that Miss Leigh had not been in trouble recently, and she was let off on paying half-a-crown.

**ROBBERS AT PUBLIC BATHS.**—Charles T. Cresswell, 17, clerk, Fitzroy-street, was charged on remand with stealing 2s. belonging to Henry H. D. Clarke, clerk, of Russell-road, N. The prosecutor said that he was a member of an amateur swimming club, and used the baths in Whitfield-street. Two months ago a gold chain was stolen from his box whilst bathing and robbery from other boxes had been reported from time to time without the thief being discovered. A watch was lost, and he (prosecutor) had some of his money marked. He left in his trousers a watch and a gold chain, and one of the attendants kept his eye on the boxes, and the prisoner, who was a bathman, was seen to enter No. 14 and other boxes whilst dressing. He was afterwards requested to remain in the prosecutor's box whilst inquiries were being made, and on a constable being sent for he was accused of the theft. The officer found the prosecutor's watch and money beneath a seat. On searching the prisoner at the station eight pawntickets were found upon him, and these related to three watches, two rings, a knife, and a pair of scales and weights. The prisoner strenuously denied the theft, and said that he merely went into Box 14 to adjust his watch, through the pawntickets, two other charges to make against the prisoner. Mr. Clarke, the prosecutor in the last charge, identified a gold watch chain produced as the one he had lost on the 1st August. The watch and sovereign purse which were stolen at the same time had not yet been recovered. Mr. Cresswell, a young man, identified a gold watch chain produced as the one he had lost on the 15th of September from the Polytechnic Swimming Baths while he was in the water. He lost 15s. at the same time. Cresswell wished to go before a jury, and was therefore committed for trial on the first and last charges, but he having given Sergt. James information which might lead to the recovery of Mr. Clarke's watch, he was remanded on that charge.

**Westminster.**—**REVELATIONS OF A PAWNBROKER.**—Rebecca Oliver, a married woman, was charged before Mr. De Rutzen, with stealing a coat and waistcoat from her nephew, John Boyle, living at 6, Bell-place, Westminster. The prisoner admitted taking the clothes, and asked the prosecutor, a young man, whether she had not, with his sanction, raised money on them by pledging. The prosecutor replied that so far as he knew his clothes had never been pawned. Joseph Basfield, assistant to a pawnbroker in Rochester-row, Westminster, said he knew the clothes well. (Laughter.) They were regularly pledged early in the week, and taken out for Sunday. Prisoner pledged them last time, but usually pawned them in the trade to have clothes pawned weekly till they were almost worn out. Mr. De Rutzen: Between her and his mother this unfortunate young man seems to have had his property always in the pledge shop, and I am not surprised he comes here to protest. In default of paying a fine prisoner went to prison for fourteen days.

**West London.**—**ALLIED BETTING.**—Edward Meadows, a boot and shoe maker, of Tournay-road, Waltham Green, was charged with causing an obstruction, with other persons not in custody, for the purpose of betting. P.C. 32 T said that at two o'clock on Friday afternoon he was in Richmond-road, West Brompton, when he saw the prisoner with another man standing on the pavement. Two more men went up and gave the prisoner some pieces of paper. The prisoner opened them and took out something, which he put into his pocket, and went on with him. He turned round and saw him. Both men then separated, one going into the Coleman public-house, and the prisoner following and took the prisoner into custody. He searched him, and found 24 5s. and a betting memorandum. All four men were together. Mr. Plowden observed that he did not find any evidence of three or more persons having gambled there. If the assembly of that number were proved, he had no alternative but to convict for the obstruction. Mr. Spender, for the prisoner, submitted that there was no case to answer. Mr. Plowden thought that the police had not shown that there was an assembly of three or more

persons, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. Mr. Spender applied for the money upon the prisoner to be restored, which was granted.

**Worship-street.**—**RELATED TO ROYALTY.**—During the afternoon, Mary Ann Cue, 36 years of age, described as married and living in Boston-street, Hackney-road, was brought up by Warrant officer Mirams, charged with having assaulted Ann Manning, Mrs. Manning being a neighbour of the prisoner's, and she said that the prisoner on Sunday, the 5th, burst her door open, because some boys had been throwing stones in at her door. When Mrs. Manning asked the prisoner what she meant by her conduct, the prisoner "gave her two thumps with her foot, and threw her on the ground face downwards." The prisoner, a very stout and evidently powerful woman, was dressed in a fashionable velvet hat and shawl, and denied the assault. She began very rationally defending herself, alleging that Mrs. Manning's little boy had thrown stones at her, and that she merely went to "correct" Mrs. Manning for her boy's misbehaviour, but on Mrs. Manning saying the prisoner was not telling the truth, she became suddenly incoherent, and wound up by saying that she had been many years in the Queen's service, and her word was depended on. Mr. Montagu Williams asked her what she meant by being in the Queen's service. The prisoner said she was engaged professionally. Mirams, the warrant officer, said that when he arrested the prisoner she asked him how he dared do such a thing, and she was related to the Queen. The Queen's Lister was her cousin. Prisoner: No, I didn't. I said that I was related to Mr. Lionel Hart, and his sister Louise was my cousin. Mr. Williams: I think from your behaviour you are more nearly related to the bar of the Queen's Arms than anything. Prisoner: That's where they make a mistake, for they take the Queen's Arms for the Britannia. But at the Britannia they depend on me for professional assistance. The prisoner continued to utter confused sentences, but with a perfect rational air, and eventually the magistrate ordered her to be remanded for a doctor at the House of Detention to examine her. The prisoner: No, bail, mister? The Magistrate: No.

**THE DRIVER OF THE BETROKEN MAIL.**—Edward Clark, 35, mail driver, was charged with having stolen money amounting to 47 10s., belonging to his employers, Messrs. M. Namara and Co., Limited. The prosecutors supply the mail drivers and horses for the Post Office service, and the prisoner had been employed to drive the mail coach between London and Brighton. One of the changing places was Croydon, and for six weeks he had been given the wages, 25s., of the horsekeeper there. The horsekeeper said he had not received the money for six weeks, and the prisoner had thus appropriated a sum of 47 10s. He did not deny the charge when apprehended by Det.-sergt. Gould, G Division. He was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

**A LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER IN TROUBLE.**—James Hague, keeper of a registered common lodging-house for single women, at 18, Thrawl-spit-fields, was summoned for neglecting to comply with a police notice to cleanse the bedding, bedsteads, &c., of his premises. Inspector Ferret and Sergt. Cook, H Division, deposed to having in July last served a notice respecting the dirty condition of the interior of the house, but the bedding continued to be uncleaned for some time. The defendant, who was said to suffer from heart disease, declared that he did all he could. He was too ill to do much, and the house did not pay, as he only took about 10s. per night. Mr. Montagu Williams said it was certain that a man so ill was not fit to be a keeper of a house of the sort. Replying to the magistrate, the inspector said that the defendant had not paid for a bed, and that the lodgings-house did not pay as well since "General Booth's Salvation Army shelters" had been opened in Spital-fields. Mr. Williams was very glad to hear it. Anything that helped to abolish the common lodging-house would be an improvement. But while such places existed they would have to comply with the law, and he fined the prisoner 45 for breach of the law, warning him also that he was liable to a penalty of 4s. for every day.

**Lambeth.**—**AN ABSCONDING POLICEMAN JOIN THE ARMY.**—James Byrne, 26, up to the 6th inst. a constable in the W Division of the metropolitan police, and wearing a number 306 W, was charged on a warrant with having, on the 10th October, at Streatham Police Station, unlawfully withdrawn himself from his duties without the sanction of his superintendent, or giving to the superintendent of his division one month's notice of his intention to leave such service. The case was a somewhat peculiar one, and Insp. Worth, of the Division, stationed at Streatham, deposed that the prisoner had for some few months been in the police force. On the day mentioned in the warrant the prisoner absconded from his duties. Instructions were received from the commissioner in reference to the case, and witness proceeded to Dublin, where he found the prisoner, who had enlisted in the Army. He was remanded, and appeared at the court for his trial. A young woman came forward and said she was willing to become bail. Mr. Hopkins asked her if she was worth 425 after all her just debts were paid, and she said she was. Mr. Hopkins: Then you will become bail for the prisoner? The Young Woman: Oh, yes, with pleasure. She entered into the requisite bail, and afterwards left the court in company with the prisoner, and evidently the arrangement gave mutual satisfaction.

**Southwark.**—**A TERRIBLE WOMAN.**—Emily Riley, 25, described as a wire-woman, living in Farnley-street, Southwark, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting the police. P.C. 81 M deposed that he was called to a disturbance caused by the accused, who was behaving in a disorderly manner. Prisoner: You're a liar. Witness: On catching hold of her arm she bit my finger severely. Prisoner: I wish to—I had bit it off. Mr. Slade: You had better be quiet; if you are doing yourself no good. Prisoner: Shut it, you old fool, look here at my neck what he did to me. Constable: She was very violent, and kicked me on the legs. Prisoner: You are a liar. I never touched you. Mr. Slade: Be quiet. Prisoner: Shan't; shut up. P.C. 207 M was then called to corroborate the last officer, and whilst giving his evidence the prisoner used the most horrible language, and called the officer, the magistrate, and clerk the most nasty names. Upon the constable informing his worship that the prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour for an assault, she attempted to leave the dock, and it was only with the greatest difficulty she was prevented. Butcher, the assistant-gaoler, then commenced to read a list of previous convictions, when the prisoner deliberately matched the paper from his hand and struck him. She then lifted her leg to kick the officer, but she was seized and held. The prisoner turned her head, opened her mouth, and endeavoured to bite the hand of Warrant officer Moffatt, who, however, quickly withdrew his hand, and the prisoner's teeth caught the iron bar of the dock, tearing off some of the paint. She was then held

back while the convictions were read, and the woman behaved more like a tigress than a human being, clawing and biting the clothes of the officers who held her. Her language was most horrible and disgusting. Mr. Slade: You will be sent to prison for two months. Prisoner: A right you are. I'll do it on my knees. The prisoner then spat in the faces of the officers, and with the greatest difficulty was removed to the cells, where she continued to behave like a madwoman, tearing her hair and beating her head against the walls of the cell.

**Thames.**—**THE BROKER AND HIS BASTY.**—Richard Harris, a well-known broker, living in Ship-alley, St. George's-in-the-East, appeared to answer a summons to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of an illegitimate child of which he was alleged to be the father. Mr. Batistoff, solicitor, represented the defendant. Hannah Newth, the complainant, a single young woman, said she was confined of a male child in June last, and that defendant was the father. The first time the intimacy took place was on the day of her confinement. On that occasion they slept together in a house at Wapping Wall. She afterwards acted as housekeeper to defendant. A Mrs. Bryant said the defendant introduced the complainant to her as his wife, and on another occasion witness saw them in bed together. Defendant denied that any intimacy had ever taken place between them at Wapping Wall. On one occasion when staying at Wapping Wall, he and the complainant spent the night in one room, but she slept on the sofa while he slept in bed. Mr. Dickinson had not the slightest doubt about the defendant being the father of the child, and ordered him to pay 3s. 6d. a week until it reached the age of sixteen.

**North London.**—**SINISTRAL CONDUCT OF A SERVANT GIRL.**—Rhoda Webster, 25, a servant, was charged before Mr. Edlin with stealing two plush coats and a brooch, value 43s., the property of Mr. Colman Angel, of No. 7, St. Mark's-square, Dalston. The prosecutor is a Jew, and he refused to sign the charge sheet on religious grounds. He gave evidence, however, stating that the prisoner had been in his employ as domestic servant for six weeks. That morning the prisoner had absconded, and the cloaks and brooch were missing also. Constable O'Connor, 47 G R, said that at ten o'clock that morning the prisoner accosted him in Featherstone-street, St. Luke's, and said she wished to give herself up for stealing the articles from her employer. He took her into custody, and on the way to the station she said that she could not do so. I did not wish to take the things, but my mistress has been very cruel to me, and I wish to bring my case forward. The first opportunity I get I will do away with myself. The Prisoner: You may punish me as much as you like, but I will do it again, for something worse, when I come out. The constable said that the prisoner had been in the house of Miss Headland's home. The prosecutor recalled, said that he had no wish to prosecute the prisoner, as he did not think the young woman was in her right mind. There had been no difference between the prisoner and her mistress, except that the accused had been reprimanded for being rude. The prisoner was eccentric. Mr. Edlin: The constable said that the prisoner had been in the house of Miss Headland's home. The prosecutor recalled, said that he had no wish to prosecute the prisoner, as he did not think the young woman was in her right mind. There had been no difference between the prisoner and her mistress, except that the accused had been reprimanded for being rude. The prisoner was eccentric. 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[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4.0 p.m. on Thursdays.]

**VOLUNTEER REGIMENT  
ORDERS.**  
3RD LONDON.—Co. and recruit drill, Mon  
and Wed. 7.0 p.m. Class-drill, Mainham  
Wed., and Sat. Special drill of H Co., Tues., 7  
at 8.15 a.m.—Tues. Signalling class, 7

(From MOONSHINE.)  
Leeds gas strike cost the town £3,000—  
not sum.

this year the companies had 10,976 houses more than in September of 1889. This extension is not to any one portion of the city, a preference is still being at the north and north-west sub

(From the WORLD.)  
the Oxford freshmen this  
y, the son of Lord Beaucha

the press would do  
was that Mr. Bell  
on the emigration for  
ed that the applican  
confirmed.

The steamship *Englewood*, which arrived at Liverpool, reports the loss of the Liverpool ship *Fearnought*, mid-Atlantic. The *Fearnought* was

**W**IDOW, 40, seeks situation as Work  
keeper to Working Men—E. T. 6  
Bridge-road, S.W.

**G**ENERAL SERVANT, age 18, coun  
months' character, wages 2s. 0d.  
Mott's E., Mothering's 2, 100, Queen's-road

**GENERAL SERVANT**, age 16, clean, neat  
7 months' character, wages 3s weekly.—  
Mother-in-law's 109 Queen's-road, Peckham.

**M**EN, Youths, Boys, all classes and countries, requiring any employment out should write or call on one for "Blind free"; don't delay, now is the busy time already placed in good situations and testimonials from all parts.—Turner at Newington Cannaway, London. Men late of or Merchant Service also write.

Examination, FEMALE SORTERS, General Office, London (14 to 18), 28th November. The specified is the latest at which applications are received. They must be made on forms, the enclosed will enable you to see the form.

**£350.-COMPACT MODERN HOUSE, 5 YEARS.—PASSINGHAM AND HALL**  
Journal, Essex. **£350.-HOTEL and TAVERN**,  
town, Surrey; doing a good respectable  
9 rooms, stabling, and good kitchen  
game and sure living.—**PASSINGHAM**  
St. Gradim-street, Tottenham Court-road

**£45** (tested)  
trial solicited; w

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M. C. M



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New Oxford-street.

at Duane-street,  
Guide to Health and  
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**ILLS.**

suffer from Gout or  
rheum should immediately  
have recourse to  
PILLS. Hundreds  
of men, women and  
children have been  
freed from "all sorts  
of sea-sickness," "febrile  
diseases," "wonderful  
cures" have been  
afforded in giving  
these the very worst  
diseases and perfectly  
safe.

**D RAPIDLY CURE**  
**OF GOUT.**  
**HEMATIC GOUT,**  
**GRACK, AND LIMBS,**  
remediation ever given to  
of its class.

**ANCE FROM FLU-**  
**MOOTH.**  
RHEUM.

"Jan. 28th, 1900.  
-I have been subject

for the next five years  
to bed. I suffered  
frequent attacks  
of rheumatism. I had  
a board of your Pills  
that year, and tried  
each day no other  
relief from pain, the  
Pills seemed away-  
tens, whenever you  
comes on, one small  
pill put me right,  
and the rest of the  
disease seems to have  
gone away. You can make  
— Yours truly —  
**WILLIAM ACUTE.**

**RHEUMATIC PILLS**  
Chemists,  
L., or sent post free by  
the Proprietor,  
**HADDE,  
ROAD, E.C.**  
Obtain, HADDE'S GOUTY  
PILLS.  
**PILLS.**  
**MEDICINE.**  
**PILLS.**  
**HAM'S PILLS,**  
To be worth a Guinea a  
dozen bottles, several orders  
coming, Sick Headache,  
Indigestion, Biliousness of  
Stomach.

Nervous and Trembling  
loose will give relief to  
even in apparently united

ARE CAREFULLY INVITED  
 THAT THEY WILL BE ADOPTED  
 AS A BOX.  
 A BOX.  
 A BOX.  
 ARE AVAILABLE, AS  
 OF ALL HUMANS, AND  
 THE FEMALE SHOULD  
 NO MEDICINE TO EQUAL  
 THE EFFECTS OF THE  
 TAKEN ACCORDING TO THE  
 IT, THEY WILL SOON RESTORE  
 AND REPAIR THEIR WEAK  
 AS WHO HAVE TRIED THEM.  
 ARE ASSURED BY THEIR RE-  
 S.  
 S. PILLS.  
 DR. J. C. HENCHAM'S PILLS.  
 IMPROVED DIGESTION, AND ALL  
 DEFECTS IN THE NUTRITIVE AND  
 WINDERS ON THE MOUTH OF  
 HUMAN MACHINE. THEY  
 CLEANSE THE SYSTEM, RESTORE  
 BACK THE KEEN EDGE OF  
 ACTION WITH THE RICHNESS  
 ENERGY OF THE HUMAN  
 TESTIFIED CONTINUALLY BY  
 VIGOR, AND ONE OF THE  
 AND DELICIOUSLY TO  
 THE FAVORABLE STATE OF  
 IN THE WORLD.  
 OF HUMANS AND RETAIL BY  
 DR. J. C. HENCHAM, 101  
 N. 3d. ST.  
 PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT  
 101 N. 3d. ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.



